

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1824.

[NO. 237.]

VOL. V.]

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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 2d.—On motion, Resolved, That the Comptroller of this state be required to obtain from the Clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Wardens of the poor in each county in this State, or from any authentic source, a statement exhibiting the amount of tax and sums of money levied and disbursed in their respective counties, annually, for the support of the poor, during the last five years, and report to the next General Assembly.

The committee appointed on the subject, reported unfavorably to the petition of the Cavalry Company of Rutherford, praying to be furnished with arms—concurrent.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and took up the bill, "for the better regulation of slaves and free persons of color." On motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend an act, passed at the last session of the Assembly, to amend the laws making provision for widows, was read the second time, and committed to a select committee.

Dec. 3d.—the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes, reported a bill to make a road across the Brushy mountain at Greer's Gap. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to amend an act, for the better regulation of the Town of Statesville in Iredell county—read the first time.

Dec. 4th.—the committee on that part of the Governor's message, relating to free persons of color, reported, that in the opinion of the committee, the provisions of an act passed in 1795, to prevent any person who may emigrate from any part of West India or Bahama Islands, or the French, Dutch or Spanish settlements on the Southern Coast of America, from bringing slaves into this state, and also imposing certain restrictions on free persons of color, as amply and effectually operate upon this subject as any which can be enacted, and moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said subject. Agreed to.

On motion, Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of 1820, relative to the marriage of infant females, as to permit the marriage, by consent in writing of the mother of a female sole—or by the like consent of the Guardian.

Dec. 6th.—the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending relief to those counties, where the suits have so accumulated that they cannot be tried at the regular term of said Courts, without any increase of salary to the Judges holding said Courts, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

A resolution was presented, instructing the committee of Finance, to devise some uniform mode for the assessment of taxes on lands, according to the value.—Agreed to.

The judiciary committee reported the bill prescribing the duties of Executors and Administrators in certain cases, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be printed.

The committee on Education reported a bill to create a fund for the purpose of educating that part of the infant population of this state, who shall from time to time be found destitute of the means of becoming otherwise properly taken care of, in that particular; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed with the report.

Dec. 7th.—the bill to authorize and empower Charles C. Coppedge to collect arrears of taxes due him in the county of Montgomery, was read the third time and rejected.

The committee of Finance, to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the tax on those who peddle on navigable waters, reported that the committee deem it inexpedient to diminish such tax, and moved to be excused from further consideration of the subject. Report ordered to lie on the table.

A bill was presented more effectually to insure the administration of Justice in the trial of state causes, which was read the first time.

Dec. 8th.—Mr. Love presented a bill giving the assent of North-Carolina to, and enforcing in this state, certain acts of

the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, relating to the Smoky Mountain, and authorizing a subscription on the part of the state, to the stock of said company—Read and referred to the committee of Internal Improvements.

The committee of divorce and alimony, reported unfavorably to the petition of Isaac Barr of Stokes, and favorably to the petition of John Keaton of Pasquotank, and Violet W. Lindsay of Mecklenburg.

The following bills were presented: a bill further to suppress vice and immorality; a bill to secure the farmers of this state, against imposition and unnecessary delay at market; a bill to authorize and point out the method how the road commonly called the State road, running through the county of Haywood, may hereafter be altered: these bills were read the first time, and the latter referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 2d.—the following bills were presented and read the first time: a bill to amend an act passed in 1812, laying duties on sales at auction, of merchandise; a bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Beaufort county.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, in Buncombe county.

Dec. 3d.—Mr. Edmonston, presented a bill authorizing Wm. Cathey and Asaph Wilson of Haywood to erect Gates at places therein mentioned, which was read the first time.

The committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the resolution, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of restoring the District mode of electing Electors of President and Vice-President, reported, that it is inexpedient, at this time to make any alteration—concurrent in ayes 70, noes 54; called for by Mr. Nixon.

Dec. 4th.—the following bills were presented and read the first time: a bill to prevent persons from falling timber into the Tuckahoe river, and Carry Fork thereof within Haywood county; a bill to repeal the 6th sec. of an act, for the more uniform and convenient administration of Justice, passed in 1806, and to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts.

The judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of passing a bill to compel persons intending to erect any mill or dam, to remove all vegetable matter previous to such erection from the ground which would probably be overflowed by the water of such dam, reported that it is inexpedient to pass such bill; concurrent in.

Dec. 6th.—the following bill was presented and read the first time: a bill concerning Usury.

The petition of William Murray and other citizens of Buncombe county was presented, on the subject of the emigration of free persons of color to that county, and praying for the imposition of a heavy capitation tax on such persons emigrating to this state—referred to the committee of Finance.

The committee of Claims, reported favorably to the petition of Joseph Medley, late Sheriff of Anson county—concurrent in.

The petition of several merchants of Wilmington, praying for the repeal of the tax on merchants, was presented.

On motion, the committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Board of Internal Improvement as organized by the act of 1819, from six to three members.

On motion, Resolved, That the committee on military Affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing that part of the militia laws, which makes it the duty of commanding officers of Regiments to call out a drill at least three days in each and every year, the officers of their respective regiments; and substitute in lieu thereof, and make it the duty of commanding officers of regiments to attend Company musters in person, and drill the same in rotation as by them deemed most expedient, not exceeding two days in every year.

A communication was received from the Governor covering the annual return of the Adjutant General of the State.

Dec. 7th.—On motion, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law giving to the Superior Courts of this State exclusive jurisdiction of all pleas and prosecutions of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Clemmons presented a bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Clemmons, in Davidson county.

Mr. Shepperd presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1819, making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases, and to extend the provisions

thereof, to the drawer or acceptor of a bill of Exchange, or other negotiable security.

Mr. Polk from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the petition of John George and others of Haywood.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, in accordance with the resolution of the House, passed on the 4th instant, requiring from him a statement of the amount of monies received from the several Clerks and Sheriffs, in consequence of the acts for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. From this statement it appears the Treasurer has received in money from said officers \$3,380 90.—Returns have likewise been filed in his office, which shew as still due from the above officers \$517 33.

The Speaker laid before the House, the Memorial of the Circuit Court Judges, suggesting the advantages that would arise from the Courts in the Eastern districts in this state, particularly, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Dec. 8th.—the two Houses this day balloted for Artillery Officers. Previous to balloting, the name of Jesse Birdsell was withdrawn from the nomination, and that of Samuel Hawley substituted. Mr. Styrton reported that Henry W. Arres was elected Colonel, James Towne, Lieut. Colonel, and Samuel Hawley Major—all resident in Fayetteville.

The Judiciary committee reported that it is expedient to pass a bill to compel the clerks of the Superior and County Courts, the clerk and master in Equity and the Register of Davidson county, to keep their respective offices at the Court-House of said county.

The same committee to whom was referred the resolution concerning the selling of infant's lands, when their personal property is not sufficient for their maintenance, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the laws in that respect—concurrent in.

The bill to authorize the making of a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap in Buncombe, by way of Smith's, Murfreesville, Asheville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

ON POVERTY.

A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking corpse, and a horrid spectacle. His address is awkward; his conversation tedious and troublesome. If he go to visit any one, he never finds him at home; and if he open his mouth to speak, he is immediately interrupted, lest he should terminate his discourse by asking money. He is shunned as one infected, and considered an useless burden upon the earth. If he have wit he cannot show it; and if he have none, he is regarded as the most hideous two legged monster that nature can produce. His enemies say he is worthless; and those who are the most moderate in speaking of him, qualify their praise by shrugging up their shoulders.—Necessity wakes him in the morning, and misery attends him at night. The women find him graceless in the extreme. His host wishes he could, like the camelion, live upon air; and his tailor, that he would clothe himself like our first parents. If he attempt to reason, no one attends to him; if he sneeze, no one perceives it; if he want any thing from a tradesman, he is asked to pay for it beforehand, and if he contracts a debt, he is looked upon as a knave.

LOOK AT THIS!!!

The long winter evenings are approaching. You remember you did not take the papers in the summer, because you had so little time to read, now then, you will have time plenty—enjoy the world a little, it's not worth while to kill yourself to keep yourself; we'll send you the paper with pleasure, for any length of time you choose, on receiving orders; and let us tell you, besides, we've some most miraculous wonderful stories to tell this winter: some fine anecdotes to crack nuts over; and we've been promised a rare supply of poetry, as soon as black frost comes—besides all which the news from Greece and Turkey and Persia, who are all by the ears, and that from other parts of the world, will likely be very interesting. And then you'll want to hear what the legislature is about, and we intend to tell you, if you'll let us. Come, send us your names—and you who take the paper, please to speak to your neighbor over the road, for you know the more the merrier.—Reader show this to thy neighbor.

When Foote was one day lamenting his growing old, a pert young fellow asked him what he would give to be as young as he! "I would be almost content," said Foote, "to be as foolish."

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of reasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with cash; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE. Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824 35

New Goods.

BY the Steam Boat Columbia, now within 12 miles of Cheraw on her passage up, will be received most of the following Goods; the residue will be received in 8 or 10 days:

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Bellows, Cuckery, Glass and Stone Ware, Smith's Belows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Screwplates Files, &c. Mill, Pit and cross cut Saws, wire and hair Sifters, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales and Saddlery, (assorted) Mackerel, Shad, Codfish, mess and prime Beef, Linseed and Tanner's Oil, Pants, Putty, Glass, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, bagging and seine Twine, Lead, Patent and Buck Shot, Dupont's FF. Powder, Iron and Steel, assorted sizes and qualities; Plough moulds, Nixon's patent ploughs, superior to any other.

Also, White and black cotton and wool Cards, black and white, cotton and wool, and all the varieties and of the newest fashions; a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Straw Gypsy Bonnets, fancy and common Chairs, Northern Cheese, together with a general assortment of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Maderia, Colmanar, Tenuferie and Malaga Wines, Jamaica, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molasses, Northern Gin and Whiskey, London Porter, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Indigo, Copraes, Bottles, Corks, &c. &c.

From the above general and extensive assortment, dealers in goods can be furnished with almost every article in their line. These goods have been purchased from the New-York Auctions, Importers and best stores, with great care, and every advantage for buying cheap; and will be sold to Merchants by wholesale, for cash, at prices as favorable as they can be bought of regular dealers in any southern town or city, adding extra expenses.

Cash paid for Cotton.

Cash and Goods advanced on cotton and other produce.

Cotton and all kinds of produce received and forwarded by the Steam Boat Columbia, on the most favorable terms. Merchants, Planters and others, are invited to call and examine the above goods. BEERS, BUNNELL & Co. Cheraw, Nov. 8, 1824. 437

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN. Concord, Sept. 1824. 148

Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,

HAVING settled himself in Concord, A. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business. Oct. 4, 1824. 26

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on Saturday the 25th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

Oct. 25, 1824. 537

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, on Friday, the 24th day of December next.

A. D. MURPHEY, President.

Oct. 25, 1824. 537

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to. Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 17

B. D. Rounsaville,

HAS removed to his new Establishment, on Cameron street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, and pledges himself to Travellers and others who may call upon him, politeness, plenty, and reasonable charges. Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. 837

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

Conner's Estate.

Sale of Property, Hiring of Negroes, and rent of LANDS.

On the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, dec'd. in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of

Cattle, Horses and Hogs; A variety of Farming implements; Gear Wagons, and Ploughs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; A large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales; Corn, and other grain; Hay, Fodder, &c. And many other articles too tedious to enumerate. About

Fifty Negroes,

many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st day of January, 1826.

Also, a number of excellent Farms will be Rented for the ensuing cropping season.

The sale, hiring and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed. A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences.

Due attendance will be given, by JOHN F. BREVARD, Adm'r. D. M. FORNEY, 3138

Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824. N. B. All those indebted to the said estate, and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above-mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions to proceed in the settlement of the same.

Valuable Lands,

MILLS, and IRON WORKS, FOR SALE. THE subscriber having become the purchaser of the Mills and Forge on Ball's creek, in this county, lately owned by Reuben Emerson and William Black, now offers the same for sale, on accommodating terms.

The premises are situated on Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba River, and on the river itself, near the Buffalo Shoals. Attached to the Mills is about

350 acres of Land,

on both sides of the creek, and extending to the river. The improvements on this tract consist of a Saw and Grist Mill and a Cotton Gin propelled by water; a commodious dwelling-house and other out buildings. No better situation for Mills, both with regard to the stream, the shoal on which the dam is erected, and the custom necessarily directed to this point, is afforded in this county.

The Forge and buildings attached thereto, are all new, and the work done in the best manner. Attached to this is

800 acres of Land,

lying generally on the creek and river, mostly of a good quality, and affording a considerable proportion of river low grounds and meadow land; and the 3d undivided part of 1000 acres of Land, containing an inexhaustible quantity of Iron Ore, of the best quality.

No further description is necessary, as those wishing to purchase would choose to view for themselves.

Men of enterprise would do well to turn their attention to this property, as this country affords no better situation for such to acquire a fortune. A likely negro man, about 23 years of age, who is a first rate Foreman and Bloomer, will also be sold or hired. Also, two other negroes. For terms, apply to

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824. 640

Valuable Property.

ON Monday, the 20th of December next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late dwelling-house of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, ten or twelve valuable NEGROES, (men and women,) amongst which are a good blacksmith, two shoemakers, and a weaver. Also, all the crop of corn, fodder and oats, a number of horses, hogs, and cows, together with all the household furniture, which is valuable. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, four Negroes, a horse, bridle and saddle, and other property, belonging to the estate of John Dinkins, jr. dec'd.; and at the close of the sale, will be let the land and negroes, for one year, belonging to the heirs of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES DINKINS, Adm'r.

Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday the 1st of January next, three or four likely negroes, belonging to the estate of Peter H. Swink, dec'd.

GEO. LOCKE, Adm'r.

Dec. 9, 1824. 338

Removal.

MARTIN F. REVELL, Tailor, Salisbury, returns his sincere thanks to those who have encouraged him in his line of business, since his commencement in this place, and avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public in general, that he has removed his business to the shop in Main-street, recently occupied by J. B. Hampton as a silversmith shop, he having removed his business in an adjoining room.

M. F. Revell also informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from New-York and Philadelphia, which he will be happy to have a sufficient opportunity to exhibit, in an equal style to any that he has received. He likewise has just got some additional force, which will enable him to despatch work on a short notice. He hopes by his assiduity to business and neatness of work, to merit an equal share of encouragement.

N. B. M. F. Revell will be glad to take an apprentice to the above business, if he can get one on suitable terms.

Nov. 29, 1824. 244

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers. Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT. Concord, Cabarrus county, 27 N. C. Oct. 4, 1824.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn.

"What do you New-Yorkers think of the election? How do the people talk of Gen. Jackson? After several years intimate acquaintance with him, I can say there are few men like him; generous, honorable, and liberal in all his feelings, he extends the hand of friendship to his fellow-creatures with a warm heart. I have frequently spent a considerable time at his house, and in private he is even more interesting than in his public character. Combined with his many excellences of mind and heart, he cherishes a profound respect for religion. It would gratify you to see the solemnity of his conduct in the house of God: Indeed, I think he is not far from the kingdom of Heaven. He, in connexion with some of his neighbors, have built a Presbyterian church, and indeed he seems to take as much interest in it as any person belonging to the communion. His wife is a member in my church. In connexion with all the good qualities of General Jackson, he is emphatically the preacher's friend. Calumny would represent him as irreligious, morose, dictatorial, and an excellent counterpart of Suwaroff. But nothing is more false, nothing more cruel than to tarnish his reputation with such foul charges. One reason why I wish to see him President is, because he will come out more decidedly in favor of religion than any other of the candidates. His heart is with the church, and it will among the members."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We congratulate our readers on the prospect which the Report of the Board for Internal Improvements holds out (and which is confirmed by the Memorial which has lately been presented to our Legislature from Fayetteville) of not only a good and permanent navigation for Steam-Boats and other craft, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, but that the Flats below Wilmington will be so much removed as that vessels from Sea will come in and go out of the port without being any longer subject to the delay and expense of lighterage, which has heretofore been so great an injury to the trade of that place.

A well-written paper which appears in to-day's Register, shows the vast advantages which the Farmers who are in the habit of trading at Fayetteville will derive from the contemplated improvements in Cape Fear River.

When the Report of the Board and this Memorial shall have been duly considered by the Legislature, we trust we shall hear no more of attempts to put down the Board of Internal Improvements, or to remove the Civil Engineer, under whose direction and superintendence the works in question have been conducted. Indeed, setting aside the great disadvantages which would result to the public from such a course, the Cape Fear Navigation Company would have good ground to complain of a breach of faith on the part of the State, having consented to reduce the value of their stock one-half, in consideration that the State had subscribed \$25,000 to their stock, and directed the work of opening the river below Fayetteville to be effected by the Board of Internal Improvement and the Engineer of the State.

The works, both at the Flats and on the River, have so far progressed as to convince every one who has seen them that they are in a fair way of being completed, and for a less sum than the estimated expense. We cannot, therefore, believe that a majority of our Legislature will, from mistaken views of economy, prevent the accomplishment of objects so very desirable to the commercial and farming interests of this part of the State.

Register.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

Several young men have embarked from the United States, with intentions of joining the Greeks. It is announced in a Portsmouth paper that Estwick Evans, Esq. who formerly made a pedestrian tour through the United States, is also preparing to embark in the same cause. It is understood that he will go under the patronage of the Committee of the Greek Fund, in Boston, who have granted the balance of funds remaining in their hands, to be appropriated to his aid.

The Alabama papers contain two highly interesting communications from the Chiefs, headmen, and warriors, of the Creek Nation of Indians, who say they have, "on a deep and solemn reflection, determined, with one voice, not to sell one foot of their land, neither by exchange nor otherwise." They say they are fast progressing in the arts and civilization; and state, as a proof of it, that upwards of 30,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured by those, only, inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, during the past year.

God is on the side of virtue; for whoever dreads punishment, suffers it; and whoever deserves it, dreads it. [Lacon.

ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

For the information of the public at this interesting period we give the presidential elections since Gen. Washington's retirement:

Year	President	Vice President	Notes
1776	President Adams	Jefferson	
	Vice P. T. Pinkney	Burr	
1800	President Jefferson	Adams	
	Vice P. Burr	T. Pinkney	
1804	President Jefferson	C. C. Pinckney	[Law altered]
	Vice P. G. Clinton	R. King	
1812	President Madison	D. W. Clinton	
	Vice P. E. Gerry	Ingersoll	
1816	President Monroe	R. King	
	Vice P. Tompkins	Scattering opposition	
1820	President Monroe	Vice P. Tompkins	Opposition divided.

Gov. Yates, of New-York, seems, finally, to have abandoned the Caucus faction in that state. Lately, when he was waited upon by a committee of the two Houses of the present Legislature, and informed that they were in session and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, he replied—

"The law pointed out the purpose for had nothing to communicate."

General Jackson and his lady arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of November, on their way to Washington. The citizens of Lexington, to testify their respect to the General, gave him a ball that evening at the hotel of Mrs. Keen. The next morning they set out for Washington.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Cortes, capt. Decost, arrived below yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed Oct. 24. We received London dates to the evening of the 22d. The hon. John Randolph is a passenger on board.

The papers announce no new events of interest. They contain reports of the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet on the 5th Sept—but we have direct accounts from Smyrna, a month later, which contradict these reports.

A Paris paper of Oct. 20th, gives a letter from Corfu of Sept. 26th as follows—"The difference which existed between the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian island and the Greek government has been amicably adjusted. A new proclamation has just been issued, by which all English and Ionian subjects are again enjoined to observe the strictest neutrality." The London papers doubt this statement.

The Etoile of the 21st, asserts that, "It is not true that France has been hostile towards the Greeks. Her ships and her consuls have aided them wherever they could; and her consuls, in accordance with those of Europe, only tend to put an end to the most horrible of wars, which recalls to mind the wars of Paganism—the wars of extermination."

The British parliament is further prorogued to the 6th of January.

It is repeated, that the bankers of Paris have accepted the terms offered by the Spanish government for a heavy loan, without a recognition of the loans contracted for by the Constitutional government.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The express brought a Paris paper of yesterday.

We learn that there is now every prospect of a speedy agreement between France and Hayti. One great difficulty in the way of it arose out of the demand of a place of strength in the island, as a security for the payment of the indemnification to be agreed on. This difficulty has been got rid of by the offer of the Haytian government to pay the whole sum at once; and we understand that a house in this metropolis has offered to procure the requisite sum for that purpose.

Letters from Singapore, dated the 1st of March, state that the expedition from the Netherlands, which sailed in the preceding September for the interior of the Isle of Borneo, returned in November, after having ascended the Pontiana for a distance of three hundred miles. This expedition had for its object the subjugation of the hitherto independent states of Singoa, Singtang, and Silai, and completely succeeded. By means of this conquest the government of the Netherlands becomes possessed of the whole Isle of Borneo, from the eastern frontier of the state of Benjermassin to the northern limits to that of rambas. This acquisition comprehends all the gold and diamond mines in the island, and not only the Malays, but the Chinese and Dayaks, or the aboriginal population of the country, situated within the limits above mentioned. The ports now open to European commerce are only Benjermassin, Pontiana, Monapawa and Sambas. [Paris paper.

Of an American Naval Officer avenged, and Spanish Insolence justly punished.

Extract of a letter from an American officer on board U. S. ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Passage Island, Nov. 10.

"You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about Commodore Porter taking a Spanish Ton in Porto Rico—the circumstances are briefly these: The Governor imprisoned the commander of one of the small schooners under his command and allowed him to be grossly insulted.

As soon as he heard of it, Commodore Porter proceeded there with two schooners and the boats and part of the crew of this ship—he took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town (Foxada) about two miles in the interior—he there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the Governor and the Captain of the port, the two principal offenders, to come to him and make amonement, or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and in presence of all our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised in future to respect all American officers, who might hereafter visit the place.

"The commodore then marched into the town merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of—they had by some means been apprized of our intention of visiting them.

The population of the place is about 2000—the country very thickly settled.—Before we left them, a force three times our number, with a field piece had assembled, and in presence of, and within pistol shot of this force, our commodore made them humble themselves.

Baltimore Federal Gazette.

A singular disease prevails in Italy, called the *spina ventosa*. In this, perhaps, the first intimation which the patient has of an enemy which "lays siege to life," is an inflammation and small hole in the finger. This is a signal to the surgeon to extract a carious bone; and you may frequently observe persons of a lower condition who have lost a finger-joint through the disease. But the *spina ventosa* is often not to be appraised by this sacrifice. It often shifts its quarters; and after nibbling on a thumb, devours a whole arm without mercy. In such cases death often ensues. This disease seems to indicate a general corruption of the system; nor has any medicine yet been discovered which can be relied on as a specific.

We understand, (says the Washington Journal) that the naval court martial, assembled at New York for the trial of several officers of the navy, have concluded that of lieut. William A. Weaver, and they have sentenced him to be cashiered. The president, we learn, has approved the sentence of the court.

A Mr. Isaac Desha, (son of the governor of Kentucky) has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Francis Baker, Esq. late editor of the Natchez Mississippian.

We understand that the Court Martial which recently tried Lieut. Wm. Weaver, of the Navy, sentenced him to be cashiered. The sentence has been approved of by the President of the United States.

Road to Columbia River.—The St. Louis Enquirer, of the 28th ult. says, by the arrival of Major Henry, from the Rocky Mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded wagons can, at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of that explored by Lewis and Clark, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

Dramatic.—The fate of Iturbide has already been seized by an English playwright as the subject of a drama, which is now in preparation at the Royal Coburg Theatre, London. Great attention is to be paid to scenic propriety, and for this purpose much care has been taken to procure accurate drawings of Mexican landscape.

The man who confines his desires to his real wants, is more wise, more rich, and more contented, than any other mortal existing. The system upon which he acts, is, like his soul, replete with simplicity and true greatness; and seeking his felicity in innocent obscurity and peaceful retirement, he devotes his mind to the acquirement of truth, and finds his highest happiness in a contented heart.

In Connecticut, Adams was voted for as President, and Jackson as Vice President.

On the 23th ult. snow fell to the depth of nine inches, at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Salisbury:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1824.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

At the time Gen. La Fayette accepted the invitation of Gov. Holmes, to visit Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. he mentioned the 20th of December (yesterday) as the probable time when he would be able to be in the latter place. Although from his engagements we think it probable he cannot visit our state so soon as he first anticipated, we feel assured that his presence in North-Carolina will not be delayed much beyond December, if any. He will certainly, should life and health permit, be at Raleigh by the 25th of December—or, at farthest, by the 1st of January of the approaching year.

We presume—or rather hope—there is not an American citizen in the state, who does not respect and honor the name of La Fayette: and we also indulge a hope there are but few who would not, if their means and leisure permitted, feel an anxious desire to pay their respects personally to the friend and defender of our country. An opportunity will be afforded of doing this, either at Raleigh or Fayetteville, when the General arrives—of which fact we will inform our readers as soon after its occurrence as practicable. From the preparations making, however, we are warranted in saying that the reception of the Nation's Guest in Fayetteville will be more splendid and more interesting than in any other town in North-Carolina.

We observe, by a notice from the Captain pro tem. of the Mecklenburg and Cabarrus volunteers, that they, from among three troops of volunteers who had offered their services as an escort to Gen. La Fayette, have been selected by the Governor in preference to the others. This selection we believe a judicious one; for as we observed on a former occasion, a better and more respectable corps of the same number of citizen soldiers, could not be picked out in the state.

Free Schools.—We are pleased to observe, that the suggestion of Treasurer Haywood, relative to the formation of a "Fund," the avails of which should be applied to the support of common schools throughout the state, has been met by a becoming liberality on the part of the Legislature. A committee has been appointed, (as will be perceived by reference to the proceedings of the legislature) to bring in a bill on the subject. Let this fund only be established by law, and, to use the apt language of the Treasurer, a "hopeful beginning" will have been made.

As we observed in a former number of our paper, this plan for the support of common schools, appears the most feasible of any we have heard suggested: in fact, we believe it the only one that could ultimately produce a permanent system for the maintenance of free schools. We know that the division of each county into convenient districts, and the assessment of a tax "upon each individual, according to his property," appears the most plausible to a superficial observer; and might, perhaps, as a temporary measure, answer very well. But we are afraid it would not do as a permanent means. The people already complain of an excess of taxation; and should this laudable project be attempted to be carried into effect by immediate taxation, we have our fears that the whole plan would become unpopular: and such is the force of popular favor in our country, that no measure in opposition to it can be carried into successful operation. The legislature may enact laws for a dozen years in succession—but if they are not palatable to the people, they will remain a dead letter in the statute-book.

The Supreme Court, &c.—The bill to advance the administration of Justice in courts of equity, and establish a court for that purpose, and the resolution relative to the Supreme court, were rejected by the senate on the 4th inst. Innovations on the Judiciary system, should be adopted with extreme caution, as our lives and property are insecure without an incorruptible and independent judiciary. We are glad to perceive, that a goodly majority of the members of the Legislature are duly sensible of this, and will not give their countenance to every visionary project that may be introduced into their body.

At our last dates from Washington, it was reported there that the electoral vote of Louisiana had been given to Mr. Clay. Should this report turn out to be true, we shall have heard the result of the election from all the states—which is as follows:

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Six New England States,				
New-York,	1	26	5	4
New-Jersey,	8			
Pennsylvania,	28			
Delaware,		1	2	
Maryland,	7	3	1	
Virginia,			24	
North-Carolina,	13			
South-Carolina,	11			
Georgia,			9	
Alabama,	3			
Louisiana,	3			
Mississippi,	3			
Tennessee,	11			
Kentucky,			13	
Missouri,		2	1	
Illinois,		5		
Indiana,				16
Ohio,				26
	26	82	41	42

State Bank.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution, took place in Raleigh on the 6th inst. Joseph Hawkins, Gavin Hogg, Wm. Shaw, and Alfred Jones, were appointed directors, in place of others who could not attend to the duties of the office. A committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank. The following directors of the branches of the mother bank, were appointed: Wm. Norcom, for the Edenton branch, vice Henry King, dead; John Little, president of the branch, dead; a director in the Wilmington branch, vice David Smith, removed to Fayetteville. David Smith, a director in the Fayetteville branch, vice John Matthews, appointed a director in the U. S. branch bank. Maxwell Chambers, a director in the Salisbury branch, vice Albert Torrence.

Col. Richard J. Manning was, on the 3d inst. elected Governor of the state of South-Carolina.

Hutchins G. Burton, Esq. Governor elect of this state, took the necessary oaths and qualified for that office, on the 7th inst. in presence of both houses of the legislature, and a large assemblage of citizens and strangers. After the oaths had been administered by Chief Justice Taylor, Gov. Burton delivered a short but appropriate address to the members of the legislature.

On the last page of this paper, the reader will find a very sensible and practical essay on the subject of education. We have two other original papers on the same subject, which shall find a place in our next or succeeding paper.

New-York.—The Electoral vote of this state has disappointed many a political casuist. The caucuses, especially, are sorely grieved at what they call "an extraordinary combination of interests," which has given them but five votes in that state, where they confidently claimed eleven! The Electoral vote of New-York has been given as follows:

To Mr. Adams,	26
Crawford,	5
Clay,	4
Gen. Jackson,	1

Gen. Jackson's getting one vote in New-York, has agreeably surprised us—for we had not, until we heard from there, even dream'd of such an event.

"THE MUSIC OF THE WOODS."

We perceive by a notice in the Catawba Journal, that the sportsmen of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, and Rowan counties, are invited to a Fox Chase on next Friday, the 24th inst. The company to meet at the house of John Little, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. Any man admitted, on paying one dollar. No dogs but those of an irreproachable character, will be permitted to run. Start at 4 o'clock, A. M.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Lincolnton, Nov. 27, 1824.

MR. WHITE: As the following may be interesting to some of your readers, an insertion is requested.

The intelligence of the success of the People's Ticket in this state reached our little village on Wednesday, the 23d inst. and its effects were soon manifested in the brightened countenances of those who had engaged in the Presidential controversy with more than ordinary zeal, and who were gratified by the public sentiment which the recent election had elicited. The approach of night was no signal for the cessation of joy; and on this interesting occasion the "sable goddess" condescended to pay her accustomed visit unaccompanied by that silent solitary gloom which usually haunts our village during her continuance: on the contrary, the splendid illumination of the houses, the flood of light which poured on all sides from our Court-House as from a vivid focus, and its copious reflection from our streets of shining glass; the loud and repeated huzzas, now and then ejaculated by an immense chorus; the military procession that paraded the town, the martial sound of the drum, the spirit-stirring music of the fife, the glittering of warlike equipage, the waving of the star-spangled banner, the name of Jackson gliding from amid a blaze of light, the flaming flambeaux borne aloft on poles, the crowds that encircled the doors, and the countenances of the Fair, lighted with a profusion of smiles—all conspired to announce an occasion of extraordinary enthusiasm, and exhibited a scene of bustle and brilliancy to which, in days of yore, the good folks of our village were altogether unaccustomed. After this public display, the company vented their exuberance of feeling in animated toasts around the festive board.

Whatever, Mr. Editor, you may think of the expediency of this display of zeal in the cause of the General, you must acknowledge a very peculiar appropriateness in the martial air with which it was accompanied.

PRÆSERTS.

The new roads formed in England on the plan suggested by Mr. M'Adams, have been greatly improved, by pouring melted tar over the stones in sufficient quantity to fill the interstices, and before the cools, sifting some fine gravel or sand over it.

The excessive fall of rain for near a week past, has raised the water courses in this section of country higher, in some instances, than is recollected by our oldest citizens, for 50 years past. Fisher's mill-dam on the south-east of this town, and Macay's on the west, were broken and partly swept away. Others, it is reported, are carried off. The Yadkin river rose so high, as to cause a *crisis* in the morning at the Bridge. Fayetteville mails both failed on Tuesday last, and we fear will not arrive to-day. The horse-mail from here to Salem, which should have arrived on Saturday, was lost in swimming the bottom-lands on this side Long's Ferry, after the ferry-flat had struck fast on the bank of the river, among the fence and bushes. At this late season of the year, all crops are safely roofed and cribbed—otherwise the damage which would have been done them by this freshet, must have been immense.

We make the following extract from the speech of Gov. Wilson, to the Legislature of South-Carolina, at its present session. Gov. Wilson discourses so freely, so candidly, and so perspicuously, on the technicality and *mystery* of the law, that we are sure our readers generally will derive both satisfaction and instruction from the perusal of the extract :

"Among the many subjects of a general and local nature that will occupy your deliberations, there are none of such vital importance as the undigested state of our written and unwritten laws, and the present organization of our Judiciary system. It is a source of great mortification, to see the opinion gaining strength, that the rules of the common law are susceptible of a written form. It is impossible to write the law of every case that may occur, and no such Utopian project ever entered into the imagination of any one. But to reduce the chaotic mass of what is now called the common law into some tangible form, which the citizen can grasp and comprehend, is an important desideratum; and difficult as it may be, it is within the power of human intellect. To this end, I would advise the appointment of three distinguished Jurists, allotting to each some specific part of the common law, to be written and submitted to the Judges for their approbation, and then to the Legislature. Such an undertaking will require time and talents, and to obtain them, it will be necessary that a liberal salary should be given to those employed. The longer this subject remains a matter of speculation the more difficult will be its execution. To place before the citizen the law, which is to be his rule of conduct, rather than have it buried beneath the unfathomable piles of folio, quarto and octavo, which now entomb it, would well comport with your wisdom as the representatives of the people. None but professional men ever attempt to reach the fountain of the common law, and but very few of these ever arrive at the same source. The Judges themselves are often at variance, and in some cases the bench is equally divided in opinion. To expect the citizen of plain English education, to arrive at a knowledge of a law, which is to be sought through a thousand books, of black letter and Norman French, would be as idle, as it is absurd, to require obedience to what he does not know. It is therefore matter of no surprise, that one of its rules should be

that an ignorance of the law should be no excuse for its violation? A rule borrowed, I presume, from the monster Sphinx, who destroyed every one that was unable to give a solution of her riddle. France, under the genius and energy of the great Napoleon, gave a written code to her citizens. When the monuments erected to the memory of this extraordinary man shall have crumbled in the dust, when his military achievements shall be told like the fabulous actions of Theseus, his family shall be immortalized by the Napoleon Code. If a nation that has existed for more than two thousand years, subject by turns to the government of tyrants, the priesthood, a limited monarchy and a licentious populace, with its various and conflicting rules arising out of the policy of each government, enabled to educe symmetry from Chaos, light from darkness, and order from confusion, I can see no reason why a state like ours, where all are equal, a government in the possession of every political and civil right, at peace with all the world, united in sentiment, opinion and interest, should not succeed in a similar undertaking—I am well satisfied the work may be accomplished, and if it contain imperfections, as no doubt it must, it will yet be one of the most acceptable gifts to the people, which can emanate from your wisdom, and will endear your memory to the latest posterity. The Federal Government have none but written laws; although some inconvenience was at first felt, when it was adjudged that the common law was not of force in the United States' Courts, yet there are none at present day, who do not rejoice that such a decision was made. And it would be better at the present moment, that an act should be passed, declaring the common law not of force, than to continue it longer as it now exists."

In the valuable Agricultural Paper of Professor Mitchell, which was read to the Board of Agriculture a few evenings ago, he makes the following appropriate remarks, when speaking of the hitherto destructive practice of our Planters in clearing and wearing out their lands :

Raleigh Reg. 7th ult.

But in process of time, as this system goes on, the planter will look down from the barren ridges he is tilling, upon the grounds from which his fathers reaped their rich harvests, but which are now whether they cannot restore to them their ancient fertility at a less expense than he can cultivate those lands of an inferior quality with which he is now engaged. Till he is driven by necessity to make this inquiry, we can hardly hope that agriculture is studied as a science. The planter will not give us a patient hearing when we talk to him about manures, and we may consider ourselves as very successful if we secure the general adoption of some good system of rotation of crops through the country. And I may repeat it, he would not act wisely if he were to give up that practical wisdom which experience has taught him for the suggestions of theory. But the time has either come, or is not far distant, when our old fields must be again brought under cultivation. The clearing system, by which the planter divested a tract of country of its wood and continued to cultivate it till it was exhausted, and then resorted to a new one, was good so long as he had the whole country lying a wilderness before him. The danger is, that from that attachment to old customs, which is one of the characteristics of our nature, we shall persevere in it too long, and that when the time for changing it arrives, we shall want the knowledge necessary for the successful adoption of a new one. It is precisely under such circumstances that an Agricultural Society is needed—it steps in to collect valuable information on the subject of tillage and disseminate it through the community—to open a reservoir, into which the science and skill of every citizen shall be proud, and again drawn out by those who need them—and furthermore to encourage those experiments in Agriculture from which alone we are to learn to cultivate our fields in the best possible manner, and more effectually provide the means of the wealth and prosperity of the nation. I say from which alone, because I am apt to believe that most of what is found in books that have already been written on the subject of tillage will be nearly useless to a citizen of North Carolina. To this remark however exceptions are to be made in favor of the Arator of Col. John Taylor, and a volume of Essays published by one of our own citizens, which perhaps contain as much valuable information on agricultural subjects for a man cultivating a farm on this side of the Atlantic as he would be able to collect from all the books written on the other. But even the method of culture recommended in the Arator cannot be applied without many restrictions and limitations to a plantation lying within the limits of the state of North Carolina. And by no part of a book written on agriculture composed in the Islands of Great Britain, are we in so great danger of being led astray as by that which treats of manures. We may safely say that what would be sound wisdom on this subject when addressed to an English farmer, would be worse than useless to a North Carolina planter," &c. &c.

The new Virginia College.—In a report which the venerable JEFFERSON makes to the Virginia Legislature, as Rector of the Institution, it appears that the Agent who was sent to England to engage Professors in the highest Departments of Education is returned, the Professors are daily expected, and the College will commence its operations early in the ensuing year.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 25.

Cotton, 10 a 12½; flour, fine, 4½ a 4¾; superfine 5 to 5½; wheat, new 80 a 85 c.; whiskey, 32 to 85; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do, 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island 90 per bushel; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, m 20 and 30, 14 a 1½; coffee, prime, 16 c. to 18 c.; Java, good quality, 18 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 to 25; faxseed, 80 a 85 c.; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax 31 a 32; rice 3½ a 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 per 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 6 per cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 29.
Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14
15; Maine and Santee, 19 to 22; short
ple, 9 a 14; Whiskey 29 a 31 cts.; Bacon, 6
7 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 10½ a 12; Baggs
Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22; Col
Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.
North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per c
dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent.

Married,
Near this town, on the 16th inst. by Stephen
L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. John Cooper to
Rachel Smith.
In Mecklenburg, on the 9th inst. by John
Dougherty, Esq. Mr. Miles Worsham to
Mary Ann Sterns.

Died,
In Rowan county, near Salisbury, on Sunday evening the fourteenth of November last, after a long sickness of cold chills and fever, *John S. Buie*, aged five years and three months, youngest son of Wm. Buie, late from Moore county.

I WILL sell at the door of the Court-House in Statesville on the third Monday of February next, so much of each of the following tracts of land as will satisfy the taxes, unless they are paid together with the costs for advertising before that time. For the purpose of affording opportunities of paying I will attend at Statesville on the Wednesday of every week from this time until the day of sale.

Captain Potts's Company.	
191 acres belonging to	178 Joseph Hair
Archibald's heirs	125 Hugh Hamilton
153 Jacob Brien	120 Samuel Hughes
141 David Beard	130 James Hall
190 Ann Reid	125 James Johnson
86 David Chambers	167 Robert Lashby
90 Samuel Chambers	360 Samuel Merish
Henry Chambers' heirs	100 John Nichols
43 Robert Chambers	31 Thomas O'Nale
50 James Chambers	71 John Phillips
160 William Dobbins	113 Josiah Potts
83 Aaron Ducat	600 Thomas Porter
101 Jas. Flannegan's	heirs
as-266	James Porter
tate	347 Isaac Shinn
82 James Hair	110 Baird Summers
150 William Hall	80 David Tucker
225 George Hall	1607 Sarah Tucker
170 David Hall	230 Matthew Vanclev

Captain Dunlap's Company.

146 David Baelig	160 John Forsyth
165 Jonathan Cash	300 Henderson Forsy
280 Margaret Cash	128 Wm. Fitzgerald
104 John Dew	133 Horatio Gaither
449 John Farrell, sen.	

<i>Captain Asbury's Company.</i>			
54 William Cash	187	Jonathan Harly	
200 ditto in tract	146	Joniah Johnson	
79 Reason Cash	190	Aaron Lewman	
100 John Cash	174	William Rewes	
95 Elizabeth Cash	100	Isaac S. Wade	

Captain Houston's Company.

144 Lavinia Baggerly	148 Abner Holloway
200 Archibald Cast	223 Lewis Hawkins
100 John Carnaset, jun.	173 John Mallis
289 Thomas Cochrane	5 Wm. M. Cornell, jr.
25 John Campbell	233 Buckner Parker
676 Wm. Donaldruss	100 John Smoot
31 Matilda Erwin	70 Moses Watson
170 Enos Erwin	110 John Whitaker.

Captain Sharpe's Company.			
74	George Burnesby	103	Alex. W. Herreg
140	William S. Cole	64	Joseph Vangum
54	Caleb Condry	200	Charles Addison
210	Marcan Duvall	272	William Moore
96	Thomas Dornback	80	Elizabeth Sharpe
500	Alex. Donaldson	347	Silas M. Sharpe
200	Reason Holland	243	James Tompleton
55	Joshua Jones	158	William Fomlin
2514	Elisha Journey	88	William Ubanks
200	Thomas Moore	87	ditto in tract

Captain Ball's Company.

100 belonging to Samp-	40 Sarah Peirce
son Ball	114 John Roberts
100 William Brown	110 William Redman
170 Levi Bagwell	174 Matthew Roberts
213 Richard Chambly	100 William Shoemaker
100 John Dowell, jr.	155 Hande Shoemaker
191 Mary Fletcher	30 Joshua Southers
200 William Henderson	50 Lavinia Shoemaker
482 Mary Hammonds	10 Alexander Union
121 John M'Haffy	162 Affee Williams.
100 John Privette	

Captain McClain's Company.

577	belonging to Bur-	195 John Luckey
	rall Barker	612 Dan'l. Looper's
639	Hinchea Barker	64 John McKee,
100	Ruth Burday	50 Richard Millsap
100	John Blankenhip	352 James Mitchell,
440	Wm. Cowan's estate	120 Solomon Mitche
107	Rufus Clanton	252 David McKauls
100	Betsey Courts	554 Henry Patterson
100	Burwell Barkers est.	340 David Green
40	James Daniel	142 Elizabeth slo
102	William Faires	estate
100	Isham Goodwin	150 Samuel Smith
110	John Gwatting	581 James Smith
535	John Griffith	661 John Smith
200		580 David Smith
102	William Gwatting	200 Robert Stewart
913	James Hartness	867 Amos Stevens
433	Chas. Hatton's est.	424 Jeremiah G. Sl
140	Robert Kerton	40 Wm. White ju
850	Geo. Luckey,	gen.100 John Wais
83	Wm. Luckey,	gen.250 Andrew Webb
218	Thos. Luckey B.S.	

Capt. Jones's Company.	
610	belonging to James 70 Charles Hatton
	Bogle 75 Samuel Luckey
690	George W. Bogle 100 George H. Luck
200	Hrimley Barnes 100 James Luckey
	50 James Baker 162 John Mathison
140	William Brown 116 George Mitchell
300	John Bumgarner 422 James M'Donald
153	David Carroll 109 Benjamin Mann
128	Christian Carroll 48 James Manday
170	John Davenport 48 William Mander
133	Leby Daniel 300 John Presnell
	William Elder 647 William Smith
250	Benjamin Turner 256 Ferguson Sloan
200	Cornelius Goble 72 Joseph Shook
153	Alexander Griffin 353 John Smith
	17 John Hart 75 Henry Teague
915	Jonah Hammonds 134 John Tenge
675	Joseph Harrison 306 John Whitte,

Capt. Wilfong's Company.	
212 belonging to An-	219 Thomas Morris
drew Davis	153 Alexander Muir
50 William Davis	268 James C. Morris
100 Samuel Davis	114 Hugh McKay
100 Conrad Highnaller	300 Alexander McKay
184 James Harbin	120 John Scott, in
77½ Solomon Hood	250 Thomas Snodgrass
143 Ferguson McKillan	200 Edward Teague
678 Neill McKillan	

Capt. Alexander's Company	
147 belonging to Silas Boyd	240 Ferguson's gas estate
73 James Brotherton	223 Jarre, Mood
297 Elizabeth Fortune	30 James Orton
680 Jason Fortune's est.	430 William Po
217 William Guy	174 Willt Priv
40 Moses Guy	396 David Potts
196 Abner Harris	183 Henry Pott
63 James Harris	122 J. hos. Keun
300 Wm. Irwin's estate	162 Jno. Kyns
230 Thomas Lewis	302 James Sum
162 George Milligan	164 Saml. Sum
153 James Milligan	261 Jamis I hos
411 Alexander Mil ligan's estate	250 Andw. Morrison
150 Alex. M'Kinzi	250 James W

Capt. Murdah's Company.
174 belonging to 550 Wid'w Free
Benj. Brage 249 Hugh M.
85 Zephaniah Ellis 100 David Han

139 James Freeland 224 Geo. Morfison
222 Wm. Freeland 297 James Punthe
223 Alex. Freeland 160 Alex. Watts
Capt. Howard's company.
300 belonging to Nicholas Cloer. (Scotch)
219 Geo. Campbell Reuben M'Kas-
100 Etheldred Da-130 James Mays-
via 782 William M'Kay
100 Geo. Gilreath 104 belonging to An-
120 Christ'r Hoff- gus M'Kay
man 900 Robert M'Kay
100 Robert Johnson (red)
580 Elisha K. John-300 Daniel M'Kay
son 100 Campbell M'Kay
320 John M'Culloch 300 Robert M'Kay
90 Murdoch M'-(brown)
Kay 260 David Smith
930 James M'Kay, 354½ John Sumpter
in tract 264; Abra'm Wha-
100 John M'Intosh, ley
sen. 100 Margaret White
300 Jonn M'Kay

<i>Capt. Byer's company.</i>		
132	Howell Alley	1750 Alfred Kerr
147	William Alley	300 William Sees
515	Jno Black, sen.	133 John Norwood
157	Robert Byers	126 Dempsey Run
1194	Charles D. Conner	kin's estate
		250 Joseph Rogers
83	Nancy Fowler	130 William White
224	Sam'l. H. Hniah	600 Moses Wins
50	Joseph Harvell	low's est.
145	Hez'ki'h Hobbs	

Capt. Brawley's company.

96 Matthew Boston 770 Jn Huggins, esq
140 Eph. Beasley 600 Thomas Harris
286 Wm. Brawley, 319 Joel Huggins
sen. 70 Alex. Hughes
100 Dovey M. Bre 193 Lewis P. Kirk
vard 245 Wm. A. Kirk
200 Robert Brawley 247 James R. Neily
35 Samuel Brooks 108 Abraham Nelson
100 Adam Brevard 103 Alex. Scott
121 Arch'd Brown 121 Jas. Templeton
167 Mary Caruthers 598 Wm. Wallace
275 Thomas Deaton 222 Littlebury Wood
115 Tho's Edwards sham's heir

<i>Capt. Nicholson's company.</i>	
230 belonging to	143 John Harkey
Orin Bass	111 Eli Erwin
252 ¹ / ₂ Jas. Brawly	400 Thomas Erwin
50 Daniel Beam	294 Wm. Kerr, se
182 Ino. Bill in tract	60 John King
323 Matthew Brown	53 Andrew Kerr
40 Geo. Brown	183 Jas. Kerr's heirs
148 John Curry	120 Wm. S. Kerr
63 James Chrissy	104 Angus M'Kay
130 John Cook	264 Wm. M'Kay
94 ¹ / ₂ Rich Collins.	460 Dan'l. M'Kay
96 Andrew Cook's	689 Charles Mill
172 Solomon Douglass	1041 N. M'Kay se
89 ¹ / ₂ John Erwin	206 Daniel M'Kay
150 John Frohock	63 Edw'd. Poste
248 John Frumell	450 Jacob Reinas
100 Pat ^r 's Graham's heirs	100 Smith Reynold
	83 Robt Torre time
94 Robt. Gillespie	300 Mich. Walk

ABSALOM K. SIMON TON

Sheriff of Irwell county


Dec. 10.

WHILE be exposed to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, all the effects belonging to the late firm of COWAN & VAIL; consisting of a large and elegant assortment of household and kitchen Furniture, among which are one large S. Board, one set of Dining Tables, one set of C. Tables, one set of Tea Tables, all of the first mahogany and most fashionable mechanism; also, one of the best mahogany cases eight feet long, one pair of large gilt far parlour Looking Glasses; about twenty bedsteads and furniture, composed of the finest and best materials; several sets of Windsor Chairs, and a variety of tea ware and table furniture. All kinds of kitchen furniture common use, a good Horse, two Sleigh Coaches, the quantity of corn, hay and fodder, that is now on hand, together with a number of

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars; for purchases under that amount, *cash*.

JAMES COWAN, Surviving Partner
of the firm of Cowan & Co.

N. B. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

AT PRIVATE SALE

THAT valuable and well known
House and Lot in the town of Charleston,
 occupied for the last six years by **Charles**
and Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its
 lot situation in the town and vicinity to
 Court-House; its complete order and
 efficient arrangement for the entertainment of
 families and company; its spacious, well
 planned, two-storied stables; its highly im-
 proved kitchen; its neat and commodious
 parlor; its secure frame-sack-house and
 lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and
 at all seasons of the year, together with a ne-
 cessary well of excellent water, convenient
 to the house and kitchen, will afford to one
 wishing to keep a public house advantages not
 to be passed by any in the state. Any person
 desiring to purchase, is requested to view the premises

Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town land, thirty of which are melons and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises on accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824. 3138

Estate of Wm. Penny, deceased.
THE executor wishing to close the business of the estate, requests all who have claims of whatever description, against the same, to present them for settlement without delay.
 All those who are indebted to the estate, who have so long delayed payment, may expect the civil attentions of an officer of the law. The respect of persons will be shown.
JOHN F. BREVARD, Executor.
Ingalls corner, Dec 1, 1824.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate harness to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

SAM'L LANDER.

Dec. 13. '36

Thirn subscribers will accept immediate employment to one or two journeymen who are proficient in their business, and steady in good habits.
M. F. REVELL.
Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 13, 1824. 36

Estate of Hezekiah Cowan.
THE subscriber having, at the November court last, received letters of administration, and qualified as administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Cowan, dec'd. hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said dec'd. to make payment and all those having claims against the said dec'd., will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.
 THOS. L. COWAN, *Adm'r.*
 December 6, 1824. \$140

THIS valuable plantation, the residence of the late Col. *Richmond Pearson*, Jun. offered for rent the ensuing year. This tract of land is in the Forks of the *Yadkin*, opposite the *Hawthorn Neck*, and near the mouth of *Dutchman's creek*. It contains about 600 acres, nearly one half is cleared, and in good order for cultivation; about one hundred acres is river and creek bottom, and the remainder of cleared land well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and small grain. The dwelling-house is equal to any in that section of country; the other improvements convenient and comfortable. The dwelling-house and about 100 acres of cleared land, may be had separately, as a tenant or owners may prefer. For terms, apply to Mr. *Henry S. Parker*, agent for

THIS disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears on the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustules are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes, indeed, the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and other times with white scurf or scaly eruption.

For safety, pleasantness, expedition and
taint of cure, for this most disagreeable
tormenting disorder,
Dr. Dyott's Potent Itch Ointment
Is recommended as the most effectual remedy.
The above Ointment is so certain in its
operation, that it has never failed, in any one
instance, of effecting a cure, though applied
many thousands. It is free from any disa-
greeable smell and may be used on the young-
est infant with safety.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and retailed by Agents, and every principal Druggist and Dealer of Medicine, throughout the United States.

Price fifty cents per box, with full directions for using.

☞ Take notice, that each box of German Ointment, has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYER, N.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints
MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.

THESE Pills if timely administered, counteract the cause; which commonly produce the Yellow or Bilious Fever, Ague, Fall Fevers, Bilious Cholera, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Worms, Sick and Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Epileptic Hypochondria, and Hysterical Complaints, Stomach, Heart Burn, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, &c. They remove Habitual Constivens; Coughs and Coughs, Asthma, Strangury, Blatennism, Gout, Scruvy, Scorbatic Groveling, putrid and bilious complaints.

If they are taken about once a week, during the Spring and Summer months, they prove a certain preventive against the prevailing Fall sickness.

A Bill of Directions for taking them, accompany each Box of Bills—Small Boxes, 25 c. large Boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

* * For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139 N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and Town throughout the United States.

Take Notice, that each Box of GERMAN PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M.

Approved Plaster Cloth,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. P.

and the most eminent of the Faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS PLASTER CLOTH has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Sores, Wounds, Biles, Quins, Scrophulous, Aches, Swellings, Cancers, Sore Throats, Glands, Abscesses, Ulcers, Sprains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins. It is also successfully used in the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing

A Bill of Directions for using it, accompanies each Plaster—Small—size 25 cents, Middle or Large do. one dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

* * For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Store, however, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and Agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States.

☞ Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DUFF, M

The Star.

SONG.

Trust not MAN, for he'll deceive you!
Treachery is his sole intent;
For he'll court you, then he'll leave you,
Poor deluded! to lament.

Form'd by nature to undo us,
They escape our utmost heed;
Ah! how humble, when they woo us,
But how proud when they succeed!

So the bird, when once deluded
By the falconer's snare,
Pines its out life in cage secluded;
Fair ones, while you're young, beware!

EDUCATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Governor Holmes, in his message, has alluded to the excellent system of common schools, in the state of Connecticut. President Dwight, in the 4th vol. of his *Travels*, has given a particular and interesting account of the school system in that state. "For the support of the schools," (says he) the state pays out of the treasury, annually, the sum of two dollars upon every thousand dollars in the list of each school society, to its committee, for the benefit of the schools within its limits. It also pays to these societies, half yearly, the interest arising from the school fund. To form this fund, the state sold part of a tract of land, called "the Connecticut Reserve," lying on the southern border of Lake Erie, within the present state of Ohio. The principal sum arising from this source, was, in the treasury books, in May, 1821, \$1,700,000. But in order to entitle a school society to their proportion of this money, their committee must certify that the school in said society has been kept, for the year preceding, in all respects, according to the directions of the statute regulating schools; and that all the monies drawn from the public treasury for this purpose, have been faithfully applied and expended, in paying and boarding instructors.

"If these monies are misapplied, they are forfeited to the state. If the committees make a false certificate, they forfeit sixty dollars. Each school society is to appoint suitable persons, not exceeding nine, to be overseers, or visitors, of all the schools within their limits. It is the duty of the overseers to examine the instructors; to displace such as may be found deficient, or will not conform to their regulations; to superintend and direct the instruction of the children in religion, morals, and manners; to appoint public exercises for them; to visit the schools twice, at least, during each season; particularly to direct the daily reading of the Bible, by such children as are capable of it, and their weekly instruction in some approved catechism; and to recommend that the master conclude the exercises of each day with prayer.

The system of education in the other New-England states, does not differ much from that of Connecticut. The expenditures of Massachusetts (without the aid of a public fund, of \$1,700,000) in support of public schools, is equally liberal. The city of Boston alone, expends, annually, on its schools, \$70,000. Here are schools of every grade, from the *Primary*, up to the Latin Grammar and classical schools, in which youth are prepared for the University, or acquire a very superior English education.

Till within a few years, the common schools in the state of New-York were under miserable regulations. That state now has a school fund, which, though not equal to that of Connecticut, is very respectable. The writer is not able to state the precise amount of that fund, or how it was raised; but 12 or 15 years ago, it amounted to nearly \$500,000, and its annual income was more than \$36,000. The system of education in this state, when completed, is, that every four square miles shall have its school, under proper regulations. These regulations, respect the qualifications of instructors. The call for "cheap" masters, has gradually given place to the more important one for well qualified instructors. The state of New-York, by the adoption and prosecution of its present enlightened system of education, will acquire more real glory, than by its far-famed "Great Canal." The one will give her wealth; the other intelligence: the one will convey her productions speedily and cheaply to market, and extend her commerce west of the Mississippi—from the other will issue her future Clin-

tons, and Browns, and Hamiltons; and a free, intelligent, enterprising population, at which tyrants will tremble!

But is it not time for North-Carolina to do something for the education of her children? The establishment of a few schools, at convenient places in each county, for 1-3 or 1-2 of the year, would be of vast importance to the state. If we cannot have a school for every 4 square miles, let us have one for every sixteen, or every twenty, or every thirty, square miles. And let us have, in different parts of the state, schools of a higher grade, at which young men may obtain suitable qualifications for schoolmasters, magistrates and legislators. A. B.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Weak Sight.—Beat up a drachm of Alum in the white of an Egg, and smear the eyebrow and eyelid with the mixture every night.

Treatment of the Piles.—For this very disagreeable and inconvenient disorder, it will be necessary to take gentle laxative and purgative medicines; as sulphur, cream of tartar, and confection of senna; but the patient must avoid drastic purgatives, and above all aloes in any shape. The following, called sulphur confection, will be found to be, perhaps, the best medicine that can be prescribed for this complaint: Mix together in a glass, or marble mortar, half an ounce of sulphur, two ounces of confection of senna, three drachms of saltpetre in powder, and as much syrup of orange, as will give the whole a proper consistence. One or two drachms of this, or a piece of the size of a nutmeg is to be taken twice or thrice a day, so as to keep the bowels open.

To remove Chilblains.—Take an ounce of white copers, dissolved in a quart of water, and occasionally apply it to the affected parts. This will ultimately remove the most obstinate blains. N. B. This application must be used before they break, otherwise it will do injury.

For Burns and Scalds.—Mr. Cleghorn, a brewer in Edinburgh, has treated Burns and Scalds with success, by applying, in the first place, vinegar, until the pain abates; secondly, an emollient poultice; and thirdly, as soon as any secretion of matter, or watery fluid appears, by covering the sore with powdered chalk.

For small Cuts and Wounds.—Moisten a piece of lint with a saturated solution of coral gum in either, and apply it over the injured part. Moisten it once or twice a day, by pouring a sufficient quantity over it without removing the lint. If it be a cut, care should be taken to bring the edges together, when the application from its sticking quality will keep them in that state. A bandage may also be applied; but when the mischief is not extensive, it is unnecessary.

To remove Warts.—Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) cures these troublesome excrescences, called Warts, in an extremely simple and harmless manner. The method of using it is to dip the end of the caustic in a little water, and to rub it over the Warts. In the course of a few times, by so doing they will be gone. The muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac) is likewise a very useful remedy. "Out of twenty years practice," says a Medical correspondent in the Monthly Magazine, "I never knew the above remedies to fail."

A Remedy for Corns.—Roast a clove of garlic on a live coal or in hot ashes; apply it to the Corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the core to such a degree that it loosens and wholly removes the Corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot with water; in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny tunic of the Corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it never had been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

Indian cure for the Ear-Ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire, and burn it for some time, till it becomes reduced almost to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it.

To prevent the Tooth-Ache.—Rub well the teeth and gums with a hard tooth-brush, using the flower of sulphur as a tooth-powder, every night on going to bed; and if it is done af-

ter dinner it will be best: this is an excellent servative to the teeth, and void of any unpleasant smell.

A medical cure for Tooth-Ache.—Use a tooth-powder the Spanish snuff called *Sigela*, and it will clean the teeth as well as any other powder, and totally prevent the tooth-ache; make a regular practice of washing behind the ears with cold water every morning, the remedy is infallible.

To make the Teeth white.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

To sweeten the breath.—Take two ounces of Terra Japonica; half an ounce of sugar candy, both in powder. Grind one drachm of the best ambergris with ten grains of pure musk; and dissolve a quarter of an ounce of clean gum tragacanth in two ounces of orange-flower water. Mix all together, so as to form a paste, which roll into pieces of the thickness of a straw. Cut these into pieces, and lay them in clean paper. This is an excellent perfume for those whose breath is disagreeable.

Sting of a Wasp.—Wash the parts with spirits of ammonia, and wrap a piece of linen about, steeped in spirits of wine. If the pain continues six hours, put on a hot poultice of bread and milk, and continue it for two or three days, changing the poultice every four hours.

HOME.

At the present day much time and money is expended in pursuits, which ostensibly have the promotion of religion for their objects; and yet it is by no means uncommon, that many of those persons, who seem devoted to favorite schemes of religious improvement, employ too little of their labor in their own families. Their attention is alive to the events in the world around them, and to the method of usefulness which various societies suggest to them—but they seem entirely forgetful of what ought to be done at home. "Home" is the best 'missionary ground,' and one's own family the best of all converts.

The camp may have its fame, the court its glare, The theatre its wit, the board its mirth; But there's a calm, a quiet heaven, where Bliss flies for shelter; the domestic hearth! If this be comfortless, if this be drear, It need not hope to find a haunt on earth. Elsewhere we may be thoughtless, gay, careless; But here, and only here, we can be blest.

MUSINGS.

The season of cold is fast approaching. A periodical succession of mutabilities in nature is generally the forerunner of settled permanency. What a number of rambling vibrations course their way over the human character, before the boy completely assumes the post of man! It is the same with the changing seasons. The boundaries of autumn and winter approach each other in the month of November, and they seem to contend for victory over the ruins of the gay summer, which are strewn beneath them. To-day may be sunshine, to-morrow stormy and the third a contention between both. At one time may be seen the man of business, hurrying along the pavement of Wall-street, equally driven by cold and customers; and at another time, he may be found lounging the portico of the Coffee-House, sunning himself in the bright beam, and chartering a vessel for a distant port. But all these changes which pass through our atmosphere in the month of November, are but so many prompters of the severity of the approaching winter.

New-York Patriot.

Hurry.—No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry, is the mark of a weak mind, dispatch of a strong one. A weak mind in office is like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally but to no purpose, and to constant motion without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops no body; he talks a great deal but says very little; looks into every thing, but does nothing; and as a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he only burns his fingers.

[Lacon.

THE EYE.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent, a kind eye makes contradiction an assent, an enraged eye makes beauty deformed. The eye speaks a language, in which there can be no deceit, nor can a skillful observer be imposed upon by looks, even among politicians and courtiers.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Tell not what you know, judge not what you see, and you will live in quiet.

A great fortune with a wife is a bed full of brambles.

Leave your son a good reputation and an employment.

J. F. & John Lippett,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

offer for sale, for cash or produce,
15 Hhds Sugar
35 bbls do.
10 bbls loaf do.
55 bags Coffee
20 bags pepper, allspice and ginger
20 hhd molasses
25 bbls N. E. Rum
10 do. Northern Gin
5 do. Malaga Wine
200 kegs cut nails and brads, assorted, 4d to 40d
30 tons Sweden Iron, do.
1000 lbs German Steel
1350 do. blistered Steel
2500 do. share moulds
1500 do. hoop Iron
2000 do. sheet Iron
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt
700 do. Sound Salt
40 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
10 do. do. 6 wool Cards
50 do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass
100 reams Wrapping paper
25 do. Writing do.
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder
3 do. Shot, assorted
2 do. bar Lead
10 bbls tanner's Oil
20 do. Mackerel
20 half bbls do.
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted
1500 lbs Saltpetre
500 do. Alum
500 do. Brimstone
Bagging, Bale Rope and twine
With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL, and DYE-STUFFS.
Also, a constant supply of wool machine Cards.
October 28, 1824. 838

Hardware and Cutlery.

DAVID B. CHANE & CO. have just rec'd their full importation of HARDWARE and Cutlery, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at wholesale to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.
Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1824. 9139

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray and Co.

HAVE received their full importation of DRY GOODS, direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.
They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.
Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience. The stock of Groceries is equally extensive.
Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market.
Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1824. 9139

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
J. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

William Miller's Estate.

THE subscriber having received letters testamentary on the last will and testament of William Miller, (tanner) dec'd, notifies all those indebted to him, by note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment. All who wish indulgence, can have a short time, by attending at my house on the last day of December, (Friday) and securing their bonds and accounts, with approved security; the payment, in every instance, is requested. The situation of the estate requires prompt attention to this notice. All who fail to attend, may expect to find their demands in the hands of an officer for collection. All who have demands against the estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, in the time the law requires. No other notice will be given.
JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

On the same day, at the same place, will be hired, for one year, a number of likely young negroes, of both sexes, and some valuable cleared land rented, belonging to Esther Locke.
JOHN SCOTT, Guardian.

Also, at the same time and place, a number of likely negroes hired, and land rented, for one year, belonging to Elizabeth Locke, of whom Joseph McConahey is guardian.
December 3, 1824. 4153

Charles Biles' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make payment, as it is desired to settle the estate as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
SAM'L. LEMLY, 2 Adm'rs.
ALEX'R. BOYD, 33
Nov. 18, 1824.

Estate of Jos. Hamilton, dec'd.

THE subscribers having qualified, on the 21st day of October, 1824, as the executors of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Hamilton, deceased, do hereby notify all persons having legal demands against the estate of the said testator, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise they shall be forever barred; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

AUDLEY HAMILTON,
NANCY HAMILTON,
JOHN McDOWEL.
Rutherford co. N. C. Oct. 22, 1824. 7138

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 07

Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 21st of December next, will be sold, at the late residence of Meschack Pinkston, sen. dec'd, the following valuable property, belonging to said estate, viz:

Fourteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children; two tracts of land, one tract lying on the waters of Deal's creek, adjoining David Craig, Wm. Cozart, and others, containing one hundred and eighteen acres; the other tract lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to Stateville, six miles from the former place, adjoining A. H. and others, containing one hundred and eighty acres. Desirous to purchase, by application to either of the subscribers, previous to the day of sale. Terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE PINKSTON,
MESCHACK PINKSTON, Ex'rs.
Nov. 13, 1824. 5137

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the nearest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the nearest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.
JA. FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 28

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.
ELIZABETH M. PEAPSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, October term, A. D. 1824. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. Original bill. It having heretofore been suggested to us, that Charles Dalton, one of the defendants in this case, hath died; and it appearing to us, that his heirs at law do not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the heirs at law of the said Charles Dalton, deceased, appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why they should not be made parties to the suit; otherwise the bill will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte against them. Witness John C. Blum, clerk and master of the said court, at office, the 4th Monday after 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1824.
Copy from the minutes. 6157
Price \$2 75. JOHN C. BLUM, c. l. k.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton vs. August B. Gaither; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton vs. John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.
Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt37

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named Adam, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipped out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several false papers in his possession. The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.
2144 MACK CRUMP.
Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

Printing, of every description, PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.